G. R. S 58]

Previous references

7 98-97-01

8-444-8

1910 :

(Municipal)

File No 98-09

Serial Nos. 1-4

Later references

mc 60-12 (s 2 5 7 62 63)

LB 165-128 1-5 & March 1916

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos 1-4

Part B for Dec^{r}, 1910 ✓

SUBJECT

Bye-Laws of the Bangalore City Municipal Council

From the Pres^{d}, Bangalore City Mcl Council, no 161 S 21.1.10 Submits for sanction the draft bye-laws for the regulation of bakeries etc in the Bangalore City

2. To Do, no 8031 S 15.3.10 Remits the draft bye-laws to the Mun^{l} Council for revision and requests the President to forward, when resubmitting the bye-laws, the objections presented with regard to them.

3 From Do, no 224 S 8.4.10 submits a copy of the revised bye-laws together with a copy of the Mun^{l} Council's resolution and the objections received in the matter

4 To Do, no 4076 S 14.11.10. Sanctions the bye-laws with certain alterations

GRS 11] 1910

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Municipal)

NOTES.

File. No. 98-09

FILE HEADING

Bye laws of the Bangalore City Municipal Council

From The President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council

No 161 Dated 31/1/910 Received 3/2/1910

Diary No 5356	Enclos. 2 Spare Copies	Serial No

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits for sanction the draft bye laws for the regulation of bakeries, cooked meat shops, Native hotels and for the manufacture, preparation and sale of aerated waters in the City.

NOTES AND ORDERS

These bye laws are said to have been framed under clause (e) of Sub Sec (1) of Sec 68 of the Municipal Regulations. The said clause provides for the framing of bye laws for the inspection of

NOTE—First sheet.

GPB—30,000—20-3-06

Serial No.

of hotels, etc, and for securing the cleanliness of such places and the wholesomeness of the articles prepared, kept or sold therein. The main provision in the three sets of by-laws submitted by the President is that bakeries, sweetmeat shops, hotels, ice and aerated water factories should be licensed. The question of enforcement The Municipal Regulation does not provide for this. This is made clear in the Darbhanga letter to the Residency. (No 0 of 296 dt 10 1904) Legislative 13-04 in which it was said that "by the addition of the clause [Sec 48(1)(g)] power has been taken to make by-laws to provide for the inspection and cleanliness of hotels and other places for the sale of food or drink, not coming under clause (b), [places for the use as a slaughter house, fruit or vegetable market, etc] and for the wholesomeness of the articles therein. Except to this extent, it is not considered necessary to interfere with these places by prescribing licenses or otherwise." See 139 of the Manual

Note—Contin. sheet.

Serial No.

Mines Regn which deals with the regulation of markets, sale of food etc, says down that "any hotel or eating house for the sale of food served for consumption on the premises" need not be licensed. For these reasons the by laws regarding the taking out of licenses are illegal inconsistent with the Mines Regulation.

2. In para 3 of the letter under disposal the President says that "the reasons assigned by the petitioners for not allowing the Bye. Laws to be introduced were found not to be sound". The objections ought to have been considered by the Mines Council and not by the President individually. Further a copy of every objection or suggestion made regarding these by laws has not been submitted to Government as required by sub sec (3) of sec 48. May these be called for now?

3 Submitted for orders

29 2 [illegible]

BPG—50,000—27-4-09

S. S. 12]
neral and Revenue Secretariat.

Mc File No. 98 of 1909

Serial No.

3. The draft bye-laws may be returned to the municipal Council for reconsideration and revision for the following reasons.

4. It is not necessary under the municipal Regulations of 1906 that a license should be taken out for using a place as a bakery or sweet-meat shop or hotel or for the manufacture of ice or aerated waters Places used for the purposes referred to above do not come under section 48 (b) or section 139 It is clearly stated in clause 5 of section 139 that nothing contained in that section applies to a hotel or eating house. In the letter to the Residency forwarding the draft of the Municipal Regulations, it is expressly mentioned that section 48 (c), not found in the Bombay District municipalities Act, is intended to provide for the inspection and cleanliness of hotels and other places [illegible]

BPS—51,000—27-4-09

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Inl File No. 98 of 190 9

Serial No.

sale ~~for~~ of food or drink not coming under clause (b) and for the wholesomeness of the articles therein and that except to this extent it is not considered necessary to interfere with these places by prescribing licenses or otherwise. I do not know if a place used for the manufacture of aerated waters can be regarded as a place used for a purpose dangerous to life and it seems to me that it cannot be so regarded.

5. In the C M Station, Bangalore, there are bye-laws requiring licenses to be taken out for the use of a place for manufacturing or preparing for sale <u>any articles of food or drink</u>, such as bread, sweetmeats, ice, aerated waters &c Vide sec 102(a) of the Bangalore Municipal Law But we have no such general provision in our Municipal Regulation.

Secy) 3. 3 10 Illegible

6 P S The objections proved

Note.—Contin. sheet.

RPG—21,000—27-1-09

G. R. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.C File No. 98 of 1909

Serial No

west in regard to the proposed rules have not been submitted. They should be called for

Secy) 3 3 10 Jww

7. Submit a draft pointing out the non-compliance with the law submitted by Mr.

4/3/10

Jww 4.3.

8. Draft order when submitted.

1st Cr) 8.3.10 Jww

5.3.1910

1365 / 10 3 10

9. Approved

10/3/10

10. Issue

10 3 10 Jww

2 To the President of the Bangalore Dist Munl Council. No 803/8/15-4 March 1910

9 For reasons given regret the draft by laws in question to the Munl Council for reconsideration and revision & request Excellency to forward, when

Note.—Contn. sheet.

G.P.S.—55,000—27-4-09

Serial No.	
	when remitting the by-laws in question, the objections have reached with regard to them.
3	From the President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council No 2248, 8 4. 1910. to submits a copy of the revised by-laws together with a copy of the Municipal Council's resolution of the objections received in the matter.
	11. The objections preferred are with reference to the by-laws relating to Meat Shops and bakeries.
	12 The revised by-laws seem suitable But the provision made in the 2nd of the by-laws in question for the imposition of a fine of Rs 5/- a day for continuous breach of the by-laws is in excess of the powers conferred on Municipal Councils by Sec 48 of the Municipal Regulation.
	H M King 19.4.1910
	P J-C.

S. 12]
and Revenue
Secretariat

Mc File No 98 of 190

Serial No

12 The municipal council is not authorised under sec 48 (1) of the municipal Regulations to prescribe a fine for a continuing breach - The provisions relating to this in paras 11 and 10 of the bye laws for bakeries and hotels respectively and in the last para of the bye law for the manufacture of ice and aerated waters should therefore be omitted -

note
mun'l
p-173[2] 103

13 The portions within pencil brackets in clauses (e) and (h) of the ~~the~~ bye-laws for the manufacture of ice and aerated waters ~~respectively~~ respectively may be omitted as it seems hardly necessary to say that the proprietor or the manager or the person in charge shall be guilty of an offence

14 An addition is made in clauses (b) and (e) of the bye-laws for the manufacture of ice and aerated waters that the water used shall be pure -

15 The other changes made are all of a minor nature -

Sec'y) 23 4-10 Mell

Sani-Comr be consulted and to the bye-laws 4 to 10 Mell

No Contn sheet

GPB—50 000—17 3-07

F. S. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Ml File No 98 of 1909 7265 9

Serial No

17 Please return a draft order approving of the by-laws with the above alterations, briefly explaining the reasons for them & submit to Govt.

26/4/10

26-4

18 Draft order is submitted

27/4/1910

Pres. 19 I think this is a Council matter.

20 Branch III may be consulted about 'fines for continuing breaches of the by-laws' such a provision is quite necessary, if not inconsistent with the Regulations.

For my part I would retain the provision making the proprietor or manager in charge of factories, etc. expressly for preventing Health Officers from inspecting & taking samples.

21 Draft may be approved

22 Wire 30/4/10

Sheet—Contn sheet

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

G. G. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

ML File No 98 of 1909

Serial No

23. Forwarded to Br III for favour of opinion.
30 4 10 Mills

24. It appears to me that the Municipality would not be acting beyond its powers if penalties are provided for Continuing breaches in the cases now under Consideration. There are three important tests for the validity of a ~~By~~ Bylaw framed by a local body viz (1) Whether it is unreasonable or unjust (2) Whether it is inconsistent with the provisions of any other law and (3) Whether it is ultra vires that is beyond the Scope of the authority of the local body purporting to promulgate it. That it is neither unjust nor unreasonable may be taken as Established. Sec 48 (e) of the Municipal Regulation not merely authorises the Municipality to provide for the inspection of bakeries and Sweetmeat shops but also for the cleanliness of Such places and the wholesomeness of the articles prepared, kept or Sold".

See Bookson Municipal bodies in another Case

Cont'n sheet

G.P.S.—50 000—17 3-07

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

ML File No 98 of 1909

Serial No

The byelaws in question are Evidently intended to secure this latter object and can not therefore be considered to be either unreasonable or unjust 25 Nor, So far as I know are they inconsistent with the provisions of any other law in the State

26 It only remains to consider therefore whether they were are beyond the authority of the Municipality as fixed by the Mun' Reg^n

27 There is no reason to consider that they are The Municipal Reg^n empowers the Municipalities to declare what acts would be under certain circumstances offences, and to attach a penalty to Such offences, this appears to be a far higher power than that of declaring a Second offence to be more serious than the first or rather that the contumacious an offence Should be punished more Severely than the first Commission of it So long as the Municipality does not

C I B—50,000 17 3 07

Serial No.

authority vested in it regarding the nature and the limit of the punishment which it can award, there seems to be no objection to provide an Enhanced punishment for Contumacious to a recalcitrant offender See 48 Cap down a maximum punishment of Rs 500/- and this is also the limit for penalties in respect of Continuing breaches. (Why Should be made clear in the Bylaws if they are Readopted)

28 The policy of this punishment is recognised in the Municipal Regulation itself Please See Sec 131, 138 & 153

29 It may be argued that the fact that Contumacious penalties are provided for in the Regulation itself for Continuing breaches in Certain cases viz (as in the Cases mentioned above) Should be taken as implying that the Regulation did not intend to confer such a power on the Municipalities The argument is not convincing, because in these cases, referred to above the Regulation itself declares the offence and is therefore bound to provide a penalty

Note—Contn sheet

G'P'S—30,000—27-4-09

G. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. of 190

7215

Serial No.

under the last para of Sec 48 (J) of the Municipal Regulations and are not ultra vires and consequently illegal -

By order
H Bruglar Rao
13 5.10 For Secy.

8-0-67

IV
2/5

33 I am of opinion that it is not illegal to provide in the bye-laws framed under section 48 of the Municipal Regulation, for a fine for each day on which the breach of the rules is continued after the first conviction.

33 The total amount of fine levied for any one offence, whether a continuing one or not, ought not, of course, to exceed the maximum of Rs 500/- named in the said section.

S Narayana Rao
Govt Adv

18. 5 1910

P. J. O.

Note—Contin. sheet.

GPS—12,500—2-4-08

G. P. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Ml File No. 98 of 1909

Serial No.

Whereas under Sec 68 the power of declaring what acts constitute offences is delegated to the Municipal Council and consequently also the power of declaring what penalties shall be attached to such offences, subject of course to the limits prescribed in the Regulation itself (No authority is quoted for the contrary view in the Bombay Manual just up)

Law Secy & Concd not return this file last week as on account of S & meetings from day to day the whole of that week

9/5/10 Sd

9/5/10 Sd

9/5/10 Sd

3 Branch
To W

9/5/10 Sd

3 Submitted

L & R No 181 of 1909-10.
By 13 5 W.

HK Shr 9.5.1910

3 Forwarded to the Govt Advocate for favour of opinion as to whether the provisions in the draft by-laws relating to continuing offences are within the scope of the power conferred on the Municipal Council

Note—Contn sheet.

GPB—10,000—27-4-09

G. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 7245 of 190

Serial No.

under the last para of Sec 48 (J) of the Municipal Regulation and are not ultra vires and consequently illegal -

By order -
H Bruyn Rao
13 5. 10. For Secy.

H-0-67

11
2,15

33 I am of opinion that it is not illegal to provide in the bye-laws framed under section 48 of the Municipal Regulation, for a fine for each day on which the breach of the rules is continued after the first conviction.

33 The total amount of fine levied for any one offence, whether a continuing one or not, ought not, of course, to exceed the maximum of Rs 500/- named in the said section.

S Narayana Rao
Govt Adv

18. 5 1910

21.5.10

P.J.O.

Note—Contin. sheet.

GPS—54,000—27-4-09

Serial No. 34

Submitted for orders with the opinion of the Govt Advocate.

24/5/10

35 — Both the Asst Secretary in charge of Br III and the Govt Advocate are of opinion that it is not illegal to provide in the bye-laws for a fine for each day on which the breach of the bye-laws is continued after the first conviction. The former adds that the maximum limit for penalties in respect of continuing breaches is Rs 500 and this should be made clear in the bye laws if they are adopted and the Govt Advocate also says that the total amount of fine levied for any one offence, whether a continuing one or not, ought not, of course, to exceed the maximum of Rs 500 named in the section (4 8 (1)) What they mean by this is not quite clear. Let us take the case of a continuing offence for which

GPB—10,000—27.4.09

Serial No.

a penalty of Rs 100 is prescribed and a further penalty of Rs 10 for each day the offence continues after conviction. I understand them to mean that the further penalty can be imposed only for the first forty days and not more, during which the offence continues after conviction, for the maximum ~~of~~ limit of Rs 500 will be reached by the first penalty prescribed, ~~of~~ that is Rs 100, and the further penalty of Rs 400 for forty days at the rate of ten rupees per day

3/ With due deference to these learned gentlemen, I am ~~quite~~ constrained to say that the construction put by them on the last para of sec 45 (1) is forced and unnatural and does violence to the language thereof which is plain and unambiguous and admits of no reasonable

Note—Contin sheet

Serial No.

doubt. The section evidently does not authorise in express terms the imposition of a fine for a continuing breach of a by-law and if the Legislature intended to confer such a power on the Municipal Council, they would have expressed their minds clearly as they have actually done later on in connection with another matter in clause (4) of section 149 of the Regulation. It thus seems to me that the imposition of a penalty ~~under section~~ fine at so many rupees a day for a continuing breach of a by-law under sec 48 (1) would be in excess of the Statutory power conferred on the Municipal Council by that section and would consequently be ultra vires and illegal and It may, no doubt, be quite necessary to provide

G.P.O.—50,000—1-...-19

Serial No

for the punishment of continuing breaches and this should be done by amending the last para of sec 48 (1) of the municipal Regulation and ~~enacting~~ giving the necessary power to the municipal Council and not by straining the existing provision in that section There is already a proposal to amend the municipal Regulation in certain respects and this amendment may also be taken up in that connection

Secy) 25 5-10 Hill

37 + This amendment may also be made so as to make the sense quite clear but in the meanwhile, I think, we may safely accept the opinion of the Govt advocate and allow the penalty for the continuing breach to stand +;

38 It will be open to any person punished under that bye-law to test the validity of the rule by appealing to the Chief Court

39 + power to impose punishment

+ an addn as follows 'provided the total fine in any one shall not exceed 500 Rs."

GPB—o0 000—18 5 08

Serial No

for continuing breaches is very necessary & desirable.

Leo (1852 & Dewan)

Chy 31/5/10

Jellis 31/5

41] I agree. My opinion is already recorded on page 9 draft bye laws may be passed with the addition proposed by the GMR advocate viz that the total fine levied in any one case shall not exceed Rs 500].

1/6/10

42(1) I agree also —

(2) The Draft may now be circulated for Comments & approval —

Mr M 1/6/10 Chy Jellis 1/6/10

(3) I dont know whether "glass cases" in Appendix I is wrong too for — Glass cases too may not altogether be an unmixed blessing because they admit light but no air, and things within may get spoilt — Perhaps the paragraph may read as follows: —

6421 2 6 10

Note—Contn sheet

GPB—56,000—27 4.09

X Chy

Serial No.

I bread twice to the Rakha
dried & kept for sale with all reasonable
precautions against contamination
from flies dust & other causes —"

43 It is reasonable to put these sort
of by-laws at my hand now —
They are so perfect that
that I think if brought into force
some one may persuade the
Great meat shops & Indian
Hotels, &c.!

Circulate

45 "Eating houses or "native" hotels.
Why should the rules not be made
applicable to 'Hotels' without any
qualification?

They may refer to Hotels
Refreshment & European food
by shops separately

(a) If possible it would be better
to make "spacious & suitable for
the purpose" more definite

(b) Is it meant to prohibit the
taking of drinking water direct

I don't think there is
such prohibition implied

Serial No.

be as now framed - & it will be undesirable if we know the first week of the Sub Committee's work

lay out of the hire? ---- approved.

46 The rules may be relaxed. They set up a standard in some respects which is not yet attained even in the case of well regulated private houses But they are all steps very much needed and likely to produce very beneficial results -

12/8/10

47 Dewan

7422
17.8.10

48 Take up [illegible]

9 8 10 21

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

COUNCIL MATTER

SUBJECT

Draft bye-laws of the Bangalore City Municipality, for the regulation of bakeries sweetmeat shops, native hotels &c

CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS

By order

9th August 1910

C Balasundaram
Offg Secretary to Government

K P PUTTANNA CHETTY Esq,
FIRST COUNCILLOR

Opinion recorded

H V NANJUNDAYYA, Esq, M A, M L
SECOND COUNCILLOR

GBPM—9-6-10—300

2

49 Submitted to His Highness

under (1) The accompanying draft Bye-laws for the regulation of (1) bakeries and sweetmeat shops, and (2) native hotels, and (3) regarding the manufacture &c , of ice and aerated waters have been prepared by the Bangalore City Municipal Council under Section 48(1)(c) of the Municipal Regulation

(2) As required by Section 48(2) the draft as originally prepared was published for general information and criticism in June 1908 and again in March 1909, and the objections made by the bakers, sweetmeat sellers &c , of the Bangalore City have been duly considered The original draft was also revised by the Municipal Council with reference to the criticisms contained in the General and Revenue Secretary's letter No 8031 dated 15th March 1910 The revision effected has been indicated in red ink in the draft now submitted The corrections in black ink in this draft are those made in the Secretariat

9 + 21 notes (3.) The draft bye-laws have been generally agreed to by both the Councillors. For the reasons stated in my note -20 dated 6th August 1910, Bye-law X re bakeries and sweetmeat

25

shops may be altered as follows -

"X Bread, sweets &c , shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours

(4) The provision made in each of the three sets of bye-laws for continuing fines in cases of continuing breaches of the bye-laws has been struck out in the Secretariat on the ground that the levy of such fines is not explicitly authorised by the Municial Regulation

14 But, in view of the opinion recorded by the Government Advocate, these provisions may remain with the addition of words to the effect that the total fine shall not exceed Rs 500 which is the maximum fine that can be prescribed under Section 48(1) of the Regulation Bye-law XI re bakeries &c , and Bye-law X re Native hotels, may read as follows -

"Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 50, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs.500

Similarly the last sentence of the bye-laws re manufacture

manufacture &c , of ice and aerated waters may read -

III Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500 "

(5.) The Second Councillor has, in his note dated the 13th August 1910 raised the question whether the proposed bye-laws should not apply to all Hotels, instead of only to "Native hotels" It is desirable to have suitable bye-laws framed for other than native hotels also, but the conditions of European hotels are probably different, and the Municipal Council may be asked to take the matter in hand early To include other than native hotels within the scope of the proposed bye-laws would probably again require preliminary action as prescribed in Section 48(2)

(6.) The draft bye-laws with the modifications indicated may be approved Some of them have been quietly

brought

brought into force by the Health Officer in Bangalore City with good results.

Yours

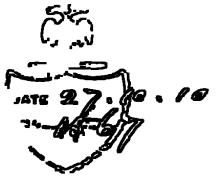
P. Nanda Rao
26.6.50

735

229

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.



Draft bye-laws of the Bangalore City Municipality, for the regulation of bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels &c.

M. 275

Order.

50 Approved

~~KRW~~

1/11/10

51

52 Issue after carefully noting amendments specified in Dewan's note

4/11/10

53 Please note the amendments.

5 11-10

4/11/10 Issued

Serial No.

a draft order approving of the bye laws is submitted.

Mg 55 Please issue very early and resubmit the file.

10.11.10 Mlle

4 S.O No 4076 Dy 14.11.1910.

Conveys Govt approval to the aforesaid bye-laws subject to a few alterations.

5/6 File resubmitted after issue as directed together with a draft.

Mg 6/11

57 Attention is invited to the Secretary's note dated 31st May 1910 regarding the amendment of the last para of section 48 (1) of the Municipal Regulation so as to provide clearly for the punishment of contravening bye-laws, may the file be sent to Br III for taking the necessary further action in the matter.

Secy) 19.11.10 Mlle

58 Yes. Cbz 3/11/10

59 Issue the draft and forward the file to Br III

5.12.10 Mlle

Note—Contin sheet

[P. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. [illegible] of 19 [illegible]

Serial No. 5

Docket No 4904 Dy 7 12. 9/10

To the President, Bangalore City Munb. Council

Requests him to take early steps for framing similar bye-laws for the regulation of European Hotels.

X Dup

This will form a/c/d to note a separate collection.

7 Mar 10

Ld for orders with the file. Govt wishing to frame amendment of the Mun. Regn. so as to empower Municipal Council to raise loans if the amendment suggested in this file is considered necessary it may as well be incorporated with the one already prepared.

[illegible] 10/3/10

[illegible] 61 both regard to the amendment now proposed.

12/3/10

2 proceed respectfully beg to suggest that legislative action in this amendment may be deferred till the rules now made have been held to be unauthorised. To take action now may throw some doubt on the validity of the rules now sanctioned recently

13/3/10

Let) 62. yes. we may wait for some time

Note—Contn sheet

GPB—50,000—12-4-10

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 98 of 19 29

Serial No.	
	& Item take action
	~~[illegible]~~ 6/3 6/12/29
	63 [illegible]
	[illegible]
	18/12/29 [illegible] 3.7.30
	64 Submitted for information [illegible] 80 of 65 Secn [illegible] 19.12.29 [illegible]
	17/12-6/30

Note—Contin. sheet.

GPR—20,000—12-6-13

30

G.R S. 15]

Facing sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 26 of the 6th Aug 1898.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

SUBJECT

Draft bye-laws of the Bangalore City Municipality, for the regulation of bakeries, sweetmeat shops, native hotels etc

	Date			Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy
Received in the Secretariat				
Submitted to Secretary				
Submitted by Secretary to Dewan or Councillor in charge				
Returned to Secretary				
Circulated by Secretary for Council	9	8	60	
Forwarded by 1st Councillor	1	6	60	
Forwarded by Councillor				
Received in Secretariat				
Considered in Council				
Submitted to the Dewan				
Submitted to His Highness				
Orders passed by His Highness				
Final Orders issued				
Circulated to Councillors				
Passed on by the Councillor				
Returned to Secretary by Councillor				

GEPM—3-6-1910—500

D 53

B M 108]

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ~~COMMISSION~~ Council

City, Bangalore, 31st January 1910

No 161
Encs Two

Ml 98-09/81

From

THE PRESIDENT,
Municipal ~~Commission~~, Council,
Bangalore City

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith, for sanction of Government, a copy of draft Bye-Laws for the regulation of bakeries, sweet-meat shops, native hotels and for the manufacture, preparation and sale of aerated waters and ice in the City, framed under Section 48(c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906

2 These bye-laws were approved by the Council at their Meeting of the 26th March 1908 and the necessary notice to the public under Section 48(11) of the Regulation was published in English in June 1908

3 Subsequently, on receipt of a petition from the dealers in the articles referred to above, praying for publication of the Bye-Laws in Canarese, a fresh notice both in English and Canarese was again published in March 1909, with a view to bring the Bye-Laws in force from the 1st July 1909 I had the petitioners before me and gave them the fullest opportunity to represent their grievances After discussing the subject in all its bearings, the reasons assigned by the petitioners for not allowing the Bye-Laws to be introduced were found to be not sound

4 I am therefore of opinion that the Bye-Laws as approved by the Council may be sanctioned in their

entirety

entirety

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President.

3

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

At ___ an__ Ordinary_ _ ___MEETING

HELD ON THE__26th March__1908.

Present	Absent
B J Kumaraswami Naik Esq President	The Senior Surgn & San Commr , Mysore Govt
M G Krishnaswami Rao Esq Vice President	The Principal, Central College
The Amildar, Bangalore Taluk	The Ex Engineer, Bangalore Division

Municipal Councillors.

Messrs -

C S Doraswami Iyer
B Gangiah
D B Ramachandra Moodr
Veerabhadra Chetty
B K Garuda Char
B Basappa
N Ramabhadriah
B V Ramaswami Chetty
B Oosman Khan
J Cameron
M Subbiah
B Appajappa
J W Hardy
M K Krishnamurti Rao
S Venkatarangiengar

Messrs,-

I Bronson
C Krishnamurti
D Venkataramayya

- - - - - - - - - -

Read -

4 Consideration of the draft Bye-Laws for the regulation of bakeries, sweet-meat shops and native hotels and for the manufacture, preparation and sale of articles of drink in the City

Resolved that the Bye-laws be adopted and recommended to Government for sanction

"COPY"

Sd B J Kumaraswami
President

For President

4

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice, dated the 27th March 1909

Notice is hereby given under Section 48, clause 2, of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, that the following Draft Bye-laws having been approved by the Municipal Council of the Bangalore City will be taken into consideration with a view to their being brought into force on or after the 1st of July 1909, together with any objections which may be received before that date :—

Draft Bye-law rs bakeries and sweet-meat shops framed under Section 48 (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. (1) No place shall be used as a bakery or a sweet-meat shop without an annual license from the President.

(2) No license shall be granted unless the building is spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweet-meat shop.

II. The person applying for an annual license shall before so doing cause or procure to be laid into the premises a water connection from the watermain and shall cause such connection and all fittings thereof to be kept in a proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing such premises.

III. The walls of every bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed, the whole floor either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficient for proper

(2) No part of a bakery or a sweet-meat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

IV No place used as bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

V All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

VI. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and wholesome There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against wall in any part of the bakery or sweet-meat shop.

VII. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off [illegible] well flushed and the [illegible]

recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or sweet-meat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white, clean, linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely their front part of the body from neck to knees.

IX A bakery or sweet meat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale

(2) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way

X No person shall transport bread or sweet meat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle, every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean, and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet meat which are being transported dirty or unwholesome

XI All papers and stitched leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc, shall be clean and stored in a clean rack

XII Bread, sweets, etc, shall be stored and kept for sale in glass show cases and all reasonable precautions shall be taken from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweet meat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof

XIII A sign board to be put up to show that the bakery or sweet meat shop is licensed

XIV Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye laws uses any place for bakery, or sweet meat shop shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purposes

Draft Bye law *re* native hotels or eating-houses, framed under Section (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

I (1) An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beaf, poultry vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee, etc, are prepared and kept for sale

6
267
File N

(2) No place shall be used as an eating-house without an annual license from the President

(3) No license shall be granted unless the building is spacious and suitable for an eating house

II (1) Water connection will be insisted on where the President thinks that the business is carried on on large scale

(2) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from Public Water-supply (Hessargha ta water) and shall be boiled and kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle

The water receptacles shall be provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off and placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level

III (1) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and paved with flooring stones

(2) Kitchen and bath rooms to be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke-vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling rooms All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated

(3) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place, but the dining hall

IV (1) All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any short shall be used for any purpose All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet meats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours

(2) No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption

(3) All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth

V No person suffering from a contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

VI (1) All premises and all cooked and uncooked food-stuffs, vessels, shall at all times [illegible] Officer or other officer authorised on their

(2) All cases of large infectious diseases such as cholera plague eruptive fevers [illegible]

(2) All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive evers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days duration shall be notified to the President forthwith

VII. No person shall, after passing of these bye-laws, keep or manage an eating-house without obtaining license, within seven days of his commencing to keep or manage such eating house, and in the case of such eating houses already existing at the time these bye laws come into operation within thirty days of the coming into operation of these bye-laws

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating-house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof

VIII A sign board to be put up to show that the native hotel or eating-house is licensed

IX Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye laws uses any place for eating-house shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purposes

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Draft Bye laws *re* manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters framed under Section 48 (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

1 No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or aerated waters unless licensed for the purpose

2 Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license The President may, in his discretion, grant or refuse such license.

3 Application shall be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this bye law

4. Fees at the rate of Rs 50 for ice manufactory and Rs 100 for aerated water manufactory shall be charged for licenses granted under these bye-laws.

The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under the Bye-laws for any of the following purposes :—

(1) *Manufacture of Ice.*

(a) Water to be converted into ice shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the President.

(b) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(c) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(d) Ice-factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water

(e) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open, to inspect or to take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence

(2) *Manufacture of Aerated Waters.*

(a) All water to be manufactured into aerated waters shall be boiled before use and be kept while cooling in a suitable covered vessel

(b) If the water be filtered after boiling, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(c) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President

(*d*) The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair, the walls shall be plastered with morter and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained

(*e*) All water to be manufactured into ærated waters or to be used for washing bottles shall be drawn only from sources approved of by the President.

(*f*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President

(*g*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*h*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health officer or any other Municipal Officer

(*i*) No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open to inspect or to take a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved, and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption shall be guilty of an offence

A breach of any condition of any license granted under this Bye law either for ice or ærated water manufactory shall render the holder of the license and the person in charge of the place licensed, liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 20 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

PRE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

98

File No. 09

Serial No. 2

No. of letter replied to 5856

No. 8031

and Revenue Secretariat
(Municipal)
the 190

To mlg 8-09
315-3-10

The President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council

of issue 15-3-10

Signed by [illegible]

Sir,

Referring to your letter No 161 dated the 31st January 1910 submitting for sanction a copy of the draft by laws re taking over Street meat shops, Native hotels, manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters, I am directed to state that under the Municipal Regulation of 1906, a license is not necessary

over.

SUBJECT

necessary to be taken out for using a place as a bakery or sweet-meat Shop or hotel or for the Manufacture of Ice or aerated waters Places used for the purposes referred to above do not come under Section 48 (b) (b) or 139 of the said Regulation It is clearly stated in clause (5) of Section 139 that nothing Contained in that Section applies to a hotel or eating house. What the by-laws framed under clause (c) Sub Section (1) of Section 48 may provide for is the inspection and cleanliness of hotels and other places used for the Sale of food or drink, not coming under Clause (b) of the said Sub Section, and the wholesomeness

-2-

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—10,000—22-5-22

RS 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Continuation Sheet draft form)

of the articles prepared, kept or sold therein. Except to the extent the use of places for the purpose referred to above cannot be interfered with by prescribing licenses or otherwise 2 I am to request you therefore to be so good as to place the draft bye laws before the Municipal Council for reconsideration and revision I am further to request that in reconsidering the bye-laws, the objections presented with regard to them may also be forwarded as directed in Clause 3 of Section 248 of the Regulation

I have etc

Jews
for Offg Secretary to G.H.E.

Memo 9032 Rel(97)-09 3 & 15/3/1910

Copy forwarded to the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council with reference to his letter No 87 & the 31st January 1910 for information and guidance in regard to the bye laws on the same subject relating to the

Vide Letter dated 10/3/10

MGGPB—30 000—5 4 06

the Haypore City

Separate orders will issue regarding the leg. Cases under Rule 24 of the Vaccination Rules

[illegible]

for Offg Secretary

7/3/1910

Please make 2 copies of the memo (with c/f of the letter) as one of the copies has to be sent to [illegible]

B M 108]

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ~~COMMISSION~~ Council

City, Bangalore, 8th *April* 1930

No 224

Encs Three

D.7245.

From

THE PRESIDENT,
Municipal ~~Commission~~ Council,
Bangalore City

Ml 98-09
83

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore

Sir,

As called for in your letter No 8031/M1 98-09-2 dated the 15th Ultimo, I have the honour to state that the draft Bye-Laws re bakeries, sweet-meat shops and native hotels Etc , were revised in the light of the observations made in the above, and to submit herewith a revised copy thereof as passed by the Municipal Council at the Meeting of the 31st Ultimo together with the objections presented by the parties concerned A copy of the Resolution is also enclosed

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For President

2.1

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

AT an Ordinary MEETING

HELD ON THE 31st March 1910.

98-910
04

Present	Absent
B.J.Kumaraswami Naik Esq., B.A., President.	
N. Subba Rao Esq Vice President.	D. Sitarama Rao Esq Executive Engineer, Bangalore Divn
A.K.Pani Esq Health Officer	
A. Hayes Esq Amildar, Bangalore Taluk.	

Municipal Councillors.

Messrs.	Messrs.-
I. Bronson	
B.Gangiah	
D.B.Ramachandra Moodr	
B.K.Garuda Char	C.S.Doraswami Iyer
B.Ramachendrappa	
B.Basappa	G.H.Krumbiegel
D. Adeppa	
B.V.Ramaswami Chetty	M. Subbiah
Mir. Md. Gows Razvi	
H. Ramaiya	
B.Hanumappa	
C.Krishnamurti	
Beli Sreenivasa Rao	
S.Venkatarangaiyangar	
D.Venkataramayya	

Read:-

16 Letter No. 863 Ml 98-09 2 dated the 15th March 1910, from the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, requesting reconsideration and revision by the Municipal Council of the draft bye-laws re bakeries, sweet-meat shops and native hotels and manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters, in the light of the observations contained therein in the letter.

Resolution -The draft Bye-Laws as revised be passed and sent up to Government for sanction.

Sd B. J. Kumaraswami Naik,
President.

COPY

For President.

[S 28]

File No 98-1909
Serial No. 4

Diary No of letter replied to 7245

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
(Mb.)

Dy, the 8 11. 1910

Date of issue 14/11/10

Signed by [illegible]

Subject

(1) Bye laws relating to Bakeries and meat, meat shops
(2) Do relating to licensed hotels or eating houses &
3) Do re manufacture, preservation and sale of ice and aerated waters

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter No 224 dated the 8th April 1910 from the Pres. Bangalore City Municipal Comm. submitting for sanction, revised drafts of the [illegible] bye-laws

Order No.

passed by the Municipal Commr. under Section 68 (2) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation IV of 1906

Order herein 4076 M 1908-09

Mr. M. T. Gopal are pleased

over to

Subject

G.P.S.—10,000—8-12-09

Old file
12/11/10
Letters of bye-laws
received
14/11/10

In advance of the aforesaid
three rods of the land with a pew
to be erected thereon whereas
the by-law last here aforesaid
will read as in the Appendix
to this order.

Filed

For Clerk

The Parish Council
City of Montreal

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Notice, dated the ~~27th March 1908~~ 21st April 1910

Notice is hereby given ~~under~~ Section 48, clause 2, of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, that the following Draft Bye laws having been approved by the Municipal Council of the Bangalore City will be taken into consideration with a view to their being brought into force on or after the 1st of July 1910, together with any objections which may be received before that date —

~~Draft~~ Bye law *re* bakeries and sweet-meat shops framed under Section 48 (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

~~I (1) No place shall be used as a bakery or a sweet meat shop without an annual license from the President.~~

(a) ~~(2) No license shall be granted unless the building is~~ The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweet-meat shop

(b) ~~II The person applying for an annual license shall before so doing cause or procure to be laid into~~ The premises a water connection from the watermain and ~~shall cause such~~ connection and all fittings thereof ~~to~~ be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises

(c) ~~III~~ The walls of every bakery or sweet meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed, the whole floor either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided

(d) ~~(2)~~ No part of a bakery or a sweet meat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it

(e) ~~IV~~ No place used as bakery or sweet meat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever

~~V~~ All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean

~~VI~~ The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and wholesome There shall be a separate or recep tacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the or against wall in any part of the bakery or sweet-meat shop

~~VII~~ All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean

~~VIII~~ No person suffering from a contagious infectious or has recently been in such person or who is unwashed or shall be employed in a a er or eet-meat ho

~~IX.~~ A bakery or sweet-meat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

~~(2)~~ No person shall soil the kneading table in any way

~~X.~~ No person shall transport bread or sweet-meat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet-meat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

~~XI.~~ All papers and stitched leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack

~~XII.~~ Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale ~~in glass show cases and~~ all reasonable precautions ~~shall be taken from~~ contamination from flies, dust and bad odours. ~~Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweet meat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.~~

~~XIII.~~ A sign-board to be put up to show that the bakery or sweet-meat shop is licensed

~~XIV.~~ Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye-laws uses any place for bakery, or sweet-meat shop shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purpose.

~~Draft~~ Bye-law re native hotels or eating-houses, framed under Section ~~(4)~~ (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I ~~(1)~~ An eating-house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

Any person who shall appear act or behave as the keeper in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof

and be a further fine not exceeding Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringements continues

Provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500/-

All eating houses and native hotels shall be kept in the following manner:—

~~(2) No place shall be used as an eating-house without an annual license from the President.~~

~~(3) No license shall be granted unless the building is spacious and suitable for an eating-house.~~

~~II. (1)~~ Water connection will be insisted on where the President thinks that the business is carried on on large scale.

~~(2)~~ The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from Public Water-supply (Hemarghatta water) and shall be boiled and kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle.

The water receptacles shall be provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off and placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level.

~~III. (1)~~ The walls of every eating-house shall be impervious, plastered and paved with flooring-stones.

~~(2)~~ Kitchen and bath-rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling-rooms. All rooms in eating-houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

~~(3)~~ The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

IV ~~(1)~~ All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

~~(2)~~ No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption

~~(3)~~ All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night-soil shall be covered with ashes or earth, and removed daily.

~~V~~ No person suffering from a contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating-house.

~~VI. (1)~~ All premises and all cooked and uncooked food-stuffs, vessels, shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Health Officer or other officer authorised on their behalf

~~(2)~~ All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days duration shall be notified to the President forthwith.

~~VII.~~ No person shall, after passing of these bye-laws, keep or manage an eating-house without obtaining a license within seven days of his commencing to keep or manage such

~~laws come into operation within thirty days of the coming into operation of these bye-laws~~

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating-house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof

~~VIII. A sign-board to be put up to show that the native hotel or eating-house is licensed~~

~~IX.—Whoever without obtaining a license as required by these bye-laws uses any place for eating-house shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purpose.~~

~~Rules~~ Bye-laws re manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters framed under Section 48 (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

I. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or aerated waters unless licensed for the purpose approved by the President for the purpose

2 Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license The President may, in his discretion, grant or refuse such license.

3. Application shall be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this bye-law

4. Fees at the rate of Rs. 50 for ice manufactory and Rs. 100 for aerated water manufactory shall be charged for licenses granted under these bye-laws.

I "Any infringement of any of the above bye laws ~~referred to~~ before shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 5 for every day after such Conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500.

All ice & aerated water factories shall such & the following conditions:— 8

The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under this Bye-law for any of the following purposes:—

(1) Manufacture of Ice.

(a) Water to be converted into ice shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the President.

(b) Such water shall not be carried in mastacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(c) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(d) Ice factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water

(e) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open, to inspect or to take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence. Such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

(a) All water to be manufactured into aerated waters shall be boiled before use and be kept while cooking in a suitable covered vessel

(b) If the water be filtered after boiling, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(c) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(d) The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair, the walls shall be plastered with morter and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months, the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(e) All water to be manufactured into aerated waters or to be used for washing bottles shall be drawn only from sources approved of by the President.

(f) Such water shall not be carried in mastacks or in any other vessels not approved of

have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(10) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health officer or any other Municipal Officer

(11) (9) No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and to inspect or to take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale ~~and any proprietor or person in charge of such place who shall refuse to permit to take such sample shall be guilty of an offence.~~ Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved, ~~and the proprietor or the manager of any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters, from which place any such sample was taken which proved to be unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.~~

The factory of

(10) (11)

(9) proprietor of

A breach of any condition of any license granted under this Bye-law either for ice or aerated water manufactory shall render the holder of the license and the person in charge of the place licensed, liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 20 ~~and to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.~~

B. Ramsay Row,
Health Officer.

Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render 22-3-1910

the proprietors or the person in charge of the connected bye-laws

place liable on conviction be fine not exceeding Rs 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5/- for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500.

Bangalore 8 4 1910

for Council,

Bye-law re Bakeries and sweet-meat shops framed under section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

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1. A bakery or sweet-meat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof

II All premises used as bakeries and sweet-meat shops shall satisfy the following conditions -

(a) The premises shall be sufficien ly spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(b) The premises shall have a water connectipn from the water main and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

(c) The walls of every bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed, the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

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(d) No part of a bakery or a sweet meat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cess pit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it

(e) No place used as a bakery or a sweet-meat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

III All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

IV. The flour, Sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and whole some There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar, and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of the bakery or a sweet-meat shop

V. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition

VI. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweet-meat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen, or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees

VII No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

VIII No person shall transport for sale bread or sweet-meat from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin, or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle shall at all times , be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet-meat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

IX. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc , shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

X. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

XI. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs.50/- and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5/- for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs.500/-

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Bye-law re Native Hotels or eating houses, framed under section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, ~~shall~~ shall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea,

tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

Any person, who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

II. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions -

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall have water connection if the President thinks that the business is carried on on a large scale The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the Public Water supply and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered cleaned receptacle The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(c). The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and well-cemented to the hight of four feet from the ground and the floors of the kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddappah slabs or by cement plastering.

(d) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be

be well lighted and ventilated.

III. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

IV. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metalic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs, shall have a continual lining of tin, and no led vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose All reasonable pre-eautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery, or preserved, dried, or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

V No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

VI All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be suff-ient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

VII. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious, or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

VIII. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels, shall at all times, be open to inspection by the President, the Health Officer or other officer authorized on their behalf.

IX. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the President forthwith.

X. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 50/- and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5/- for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500/-

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Bye-laws re manufacture, preparation and sale of ice and aerated waters framed under section 48(1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906

1. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or aerated waters unless approved by the President for the purpose.

II. All ice and aerated water factories shall satisfy the following conditions -

(1) Manufacture of Ice

(a) There shall be water connection from the Public water supply

supply (Mesaraghalla Water) to the factory premises.

(b). The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(c). Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(d). Ice factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water.

(e) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open and to inspect or take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale, such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved

(2) Manufacture of Aerated Waters

(a). There shall be water connection from the Public Water supply (Mesaraghalla Water) to the factory premises.

(b) If the water be filtered, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(c) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with Permanganate of Potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(d). The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair, the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months, the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(e) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President

(f) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall, at all times, be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness

(g) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health Officer, or any other Municipal Officer

(h) No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address for the manufacturer

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture

er sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and to inspect or take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

III. Any infringment of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs 20/- and to a further fine not exceeding Rs 5/- for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs 500/-

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Draft) 2 " C o p y "

M. Narasa Rao

For Offg Secretary to Government

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